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An advantage in naming two executors

THE settling of an estate sometimes calls for a peculiarly personal knowledge of the family's affairs—combined with previous executorship experience.

In such cases, a tactful relative or friend can be appointed as co-executor, to act with the Columbia Trust Company.

The necessary business duties of settling the estate—meeting the legal requirements, the custody of property, securities, etc.—would devolve upon the Trust Company.

Mr. Warren, our Trust Officer, at our 60 Broadway Office, will gladly give further information about Joint Executorships.



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IN BRONX
148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

100 AERIAL BATTLES IN A DAY ON SOMME

French Alone Fight 65—Boelke Wings 32d Foe

London, Oct. 17.—More than one hundred battles were fought in the air over the Somme front yesterday. French airmen alone engaged in sixty-five combats, winging five German planes.

The French statement says: "Our aeroplanes fought sixty-five combats yesterday on the Somme. Two enemy machines were brought down and three others came precipitately to earth within our lines."

Berlin's version follows: "Our battle airmen shot down six enemy aeroplanes, three of these falling behind the enemy lines. Captain Boelke again put two enemy machines out of action." (This makes thirty-two for Boelke.)

Here is the British report: "The clear weather yesterday gave scope for great aerial activity. Our aeroplanes bombed enemy railway lines, stations, billets, factories and depots. There were numerous fights, three enemy machines being destroyed, another machine driven to earth and many dispersed. Two enemy kite balloons were forced down. One afterward was seen to be in flames. One of our machines was brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire and six others have not returned."

SWISS MUNITIONS BAN CUTS SALES TO ALLIES

Plants Using German Supplies Must Not Aid Entente

Geneva, Oct. 17.—The Swiss government, in consequence of the recent economic arrangement with Germany, has prohibited Swiss factories to export munitions to the Entente Allies if they are using German coal or steel. This order will render idle over 50,000 men, among whom there is much discontent.

The proprietors of the factories met to-day and protested against the order, arguing that Switzerland received Belgian and not German coal and that the Entente Allies supply raw materials for their ammunition.

LIONEL HARVARD WOUNDED

Descendant of University Founder Shot Through Chest in War

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 17.—Word was received to-day from England that Lionel De Jersey Harvard, descendant of John Harvard, has been wounded. He was shot through the chest on September 25, but is reported to be out of danger. He is in a hospital on the Isle of Wight.

After being graduated from Harvard in 1915, Harvard returned to his home in London and immediately joined an officers' training corps. Five months later he was gazetted a second lieutenant in the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards. He has been at the front since March.

E.M. GATTE & CO. Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. Jewelers

OUR FALL DISPLAY

The latest creations of the world's master jewelry craftsmen. We invite an early inspection.

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

RUMANIANS HOLD FIRM ON BORDER

Falkenhayn's Efforts to Break Through Fail Everywhere

London, Oct. 17.—The Rumanians are standing firm in the mountain passes of Transylvania. At every point on the eastern and southern frontiers Falkenhayn's attempts to smash through into the enemy's land have been crushed by the vigorous resistance of King Ferdinand's troops. In several sectors the Rumanians have pushed forward.

In the region of Dorna Vatra and Kiribaba, in Bukovina, the Russians also have succeeded in checking the Teuton offensive against the Carpathian border defenses. Only on the heights east of the Negra were the Teutons able to gain.

The crisis is not passed. The invaders still maintain their grip on Rumanian territory south of the Torzburger Pass and occupy threatening positions at other points on the border. But the battle is going better for Rumania than had been hoped, and developments are awaited here with confidence.

The attacks of the Teutons in the Transylvania passes to-day lacked their usual ferocity, probably because the furious resistance of the Rumanians the day before had had the effect of weakening the spirit of the attackers. In the Bicz, Oluz and Olt valleys the enemy's forces were in vain against the wall of defenders. In the Ural Valley, at the center of the eastern front, Falkenhayn's columns were driven back beyond the frontier line with heavy losses.

In the Zubeu Valley the Rumanians also did more than check the onrush of the enemy. Exposed to a grilling fire from the Rumanian batteries, the Teutons were compelled to abandon their trenches and fall back to the north. At Table Butz south of Kronstadt, Ferdinand's troops made a successful assault.

There is little change in the situation on the Macedonian front. Sofia records the repulse with extremely heavy losses to the enemy of Serbian and French attacks in the bend of the Cerna River and along the Monastir-Florina railway line. Their drive on their own soil apparently has cost the Serbians dearly, but they have won important positions.

Fighting in Balkans as Told by War Offices

Bucharest, Oct. 17.—To-day's official announcement says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, to the west of Tulgheas, attacks were repulsed. The fighting continues.

In the Bicz Valley we repulsed hostile attacks. Our troops are holding their positions to the west of the frontier.

In the Trutuz Valley, where the enemy attacked us far as Agas, the fighting is proceeding.

In the Ural Valley the enemy has been driven back beyond the frontier. Our artillery caught under its fire an enemy battalion advancing in massed formation. Among the killed has been found the body of the commander. We captured fifty-eight men and one machine gun.

In Oluz Valley there were very lively fighting. Frontiers positions changed hands several times. The fighting continues. Small enemy detachments approached the frontier between Goin and Savala, but were driven back to the Zubeu Valley. The first from our artillery compelled the enemy to abandon his trenches and withdraw in a northerly direction. We took 140 prisoners.

At Table Butz our troops made an incursion as far as Rozuza and Rozavitsa, where they attacked the enemy. At Bratecea and Predeluz there were minor engagements, and at Predeluz an artillery action occurred. An attack on our left flank, at Kucura, was repulsed.

Our troops, which had been repulsed on Nat Mateias Hill, have maintained their new positions against repeated attacks of the enemy. West of Cerna the enemy is attacking in the region of Mont Robul. The fighting continues.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—To-day's official report says:

The Rumanians are offering resistance on the roads through the passes on the eastern front (Transylvania). South of the Carpathians the position is generally unchanged.

South of Dorna-Watra (Southern Carpathians) our troops won some heights east of the Negra stream.

Petrograd, Oct. 17.—To-day's official report says:

In the region of Dorna-Watra (near the junction of the Rumanian, Hungarian and Bukovinian borders) all enemy attacks were repulsed.

Sofia, Oct. 16 (via London, Oct. 17).—To-day's official report says:

According to supplementary information, the hostile attack of October 14 on both sides of the railway from Monastir to Florina was repulsed with enormous losses for the French. Before the front of a single one of our battalions we buried 485 dead, of which four were officers.

During October 14 and 15 the Serbians made unprecedented attempts to break our front on the Cerna between the villages of Brod and Skochivir, but all were in vain. The night of the 15th the Serbians undertook eight successive and extremely determined attacks in the same sector, which were repulsed with great losses. Our infantry fearlessly allowed the enemy to approach to our wire entanglements in front of our trenches and repulsed all the attacks. Counter-attacking, we drove the Serbians into their original positions. We captured one bomb thrower and one machine gun.

On the Moglenice front there was violent artillery firing. A violent infantry attack north of Grunishite was stopped by our fire.

West of the Vardar and east to Do-

ran Lake there was weak artillery firing. Hostile aeroplanes unsuccessfully bombarded the station at Demir-Kapu.

At the foot of the Belaschitsa Plana there was reciprocal artillery firing, and successful patrol engagements occurred near the village of Bursuk.

Paris, Oct. 17.—To-day's official report says:

The artillery duel is particularly violent on the right bank of the Vardar. The Serbians repulsed violent counter attacks on Delavoda and the Cerna River.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—The official communication issued to-day says:

In the frontier district, south of Hermannstadt (Transylvania) the situation is unchanged. In the Gyergygo Mountains the Rumanian resistance continues.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS ARE SWEEP BACK

Infantry Waves Break on Iron Defence—Germans Win Mile Line

London, Oct. 17.—The Russians are continuing their fierce efforts to wrest the offensive from the Teutons in Galicia and Volhynia. The battle on the Narayuvka, in the Halicz sector, has assumed the proportions of the previous great efforts against the southern gateway to Lemberg. Von Bothmer's lines are being raked with the most intense artillery fire of weeks.

All day long Russian battalions swept forward in dense masses on this front, only to meet an unwavering resistance. As darkness fell the Russian attacks reached their climax. Three times the Russians were hurled back at the Teuton defenses. As they fell back the Germans rushed from their trenches and pursued the Russians so quickly that the latter were swept out of their positions along a front of more than a mile. More than 1,000 prisoners fell into German hands.

In Volhynia the Russian attacks were hardly less violent nor less costly. In the region of Svinitski, southeast of Vladimir Volynski, repeated assaults failed to break the Teuton lines. To the north, near Zaturze, Brusiloff massed his forces and assailed the enemy ten times without success. The Austrian commanders report that the Russians suffered "gigantic losses."

It is apparent that the Russian commanders are throwing their full strength into the field to obtain an early decision, but the fiercest fighting since early summer seems to be proving that the Teuton defenses are as strong as they were claimed to be.

Official Statements on Eastern Battles

Berlin, Oct. 17.—To-day's official report says:

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—The fronts occupied by General von Linsingen, west of Lutsk, and General von Boehm-Ermolli, on the Narayuvka, were again the scene of victorious repulses of strong attacks by the Russians again sacrificed masses of men without achieving any success whatsoever. Beginning very early in the morning, groups of men brought up and reinforced, stormed many times in vain against positions which were kept under the heaviest of artillery fire and held by Ilanovets and Brunsvick troops, between Slinavka and Zubino, and against the Austro-Hungarian lines southwest of Zaturze.

During the evening, after heavy artillery fire, a strong and three-repeated attack was made against the Potestoy-Bulinsk sector, which likewise cost the Russians considerable loss. The enemy artillery fire against the positions of General Count von Bothmer was increased to the greatest intensity and lasted until nightfall, only being interrupted during repeated storming attacks.

All the infantry attacks were repulsed and the enemy suffered a heavy defeat. The Guard Fusiliers and Pomeranian Grenadiers pursued the retreating enemy and took the foremost enemy trenches on a front of two kilometers (one and a quarter miles) and brought in thirty officers and 1,200 men as prisoners. They also captured ten machine guns.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis.—An attack by Russian battalions on October 15, near Jannitsa, north of Stanislaw, met with as little success as the attack on the heights of Mount Dozman, in the Carpathians.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—To-day's official report says:

The battle on the Narayuvka and in Volhynia continues. The enemy again suffered severe defeats in both sectors. This latter blow with superior forces was not strong enough to shake the brave defenders and the enemy nowhere broke through. Our troops gained a full success.

Petrograd, Oct. 17.—To-day's official statement says:

During the night of October 16 our scouts conducted a successful reconnaissance operation in the region of the River Nevada and attacked an enemy ambuscade. The hostile troops were put to flight. South of Skrodoz, Colonel Ivanovski, the gallant commander of one of our glorious regiments, was wounded seriously.

In the region of Korytnitsa and near Bolshortse, the enemy is launching fierce counter attacks. There is interrupted bombardment of great intensity. We captured here one machine gun and fifty prisoners.

West of the Vardar and east to Do-

Stowell Defends Acts of Entente in Greece

Sees No Parallel to German Invasion of Belgium, as That Nation Was Protected by Treaty—Declares Hellenic People Welcome Allies

What the Allies have done in Greece, according to Ellery C. Stowell, associate professor of international law in Columbia University, is by no means a parallel to what Germany did to Belgium after the "scrap of paper" had found its way into the Kaiser's waste basket.

"Belgium was protected," said Professor Stowell last night, "by treaty especially agreed upon to prevent the very act of which Germany was guilty. In plain English, Germany was guilty of treacherous conduct."

The German invasion of Belgium, as Professor Stowell sees it, involved not only violating of the treaty, but a trespass on the national right of independence in keeping clear of war. With-

PREMIER BRIAND SEES NEW FRANCE

Declares European War Has Restored Nation's Prestige

Paris, Oct. 17.—The greatest thing France has accomplished in the war is the regaining of its individuality as a nation, the reconquering of its influence and prestige, in the opinion of Premier Briand.

Out of the great struggle, the Premier already won, France will emerge powerful and unchallenged, with a free existence, prosperity and social reform. The remembrance of government methods, will be the direct result of the war.

Premier Briand gave expression to these thoughts in a conversation with the "Le Figaro" to-day. He said: "I do not pretend to do more than sketch the main outline. As the result of lessons which it cannot escape, I believe our country will resume its place in the world of nations, and authority. There will be this difference, that while under past regimes this authority was imposed upon it from without, it will be today it is from its elected representatives, as well as a more firm and concentrated direction of its business."

"You understand, I am not speaking for myself. I am speaking of the next group of politicians who will be in power. They are bound to come on the scene with a fresh outlook and, less bound by opinions and doctrines, will submit themselves more easily to experience."

"Our present political methods are not at all damaged by the war. They simply require to be revised, remodeled and readapted. I am convinced, for example, that the spirit which will be in power will be the spirit of the public welfare, which has been lost in what one might call the pulverization of France. What will be wanted will be the concentration of effort in the general interest."

"In my opinion, the need of tomorrow is to concentrate instead of disperse, and you cannot imagine what goodwill universal suffrage will accept these principles. I believe it is ready to do so now. The war has put it in a state of receptivity, and it remains only to speak to it clearly and honestly to awaken it to a realization of its own condition."

Further Ban on Food in England Refused

FIRE NEAR MUNITIONS

Brooklyn Factories Injured In \$35,000 Night Blaze

The paper factory of Marcus Ward & Co., at 116 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, caught fire last night and the flames spread to a building in the rear occupied by Lindahl & Co., cabinet makers. Next door is a lot of the Bush Terminal Company, where more than 1,000 workmen of the night shift were turning out ammunition for the E. W. Bliss Company.

It was within a block of the Thirty-ninth Street ferry, and the blaze, feeding on timbers that had been thoroughly oil soaked when the structure was used as a paint factory years ago, lighted up the Upper East and New Jersey. The damage was \$35,000.

BRITAIN STOPS NIGHT SALES, EXCEPT DRINK

London, Oct. 17.—Herbert L. Samuel, Home Secretary, announced to-day that because of the restrictions on lighting on account of raids and to save coal, the government purposes ordering all shops to close at 7 p. m. in winter, except on Saturdays, when it will be 8 p. m. The order goes into effect on October 30, and does not apply to the sale of intoxicants.

Three Tramps Burn to Death

Andover, Conn., Oct. 17.—During a search of the ruins of an unoccupied hotel destroyed by fire last night the charred bodies of three men were found. They were James Tipton, five, and Wallace Rody, fifty, of Andover, and Fred Dushan, thirty-five, of Columbia. It is believed that the men, who were tramps, went to sleep smoking.

Mikado Congratulates Rutgers

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 17.—Engraved resolutions of congratulation from the Mikado of Japan on its 150th anniversary were received by Rutgers College to-day. Rutgers was among the first to receive Japanese students after the country had been opened up.

FRENCH EXTEND LINES IN SAILLY

More Houses in Town Are Taken and Held Against Counter Attacks

London, Oct. 17.—In violent engagements north of the Somme to-day the French extended their gains in the village of Sailly-Saillies and brought their lines forward on the Bethune road. Counter assaults by the Germans were only temporarily successful, the French retaining all their positions at nightfall.

When the Sailly-Saillies operation is completed Foch's troops will be able to use the position as a lever for a joint attack with the British against the sector south of Tranoisy and along the Bapaume road.

Meanwhile the British have extended their offensive to the region north of the Ancre, where they seized on penetrating a position to outflank Bapaume from the west and north-west.

The Germans made several determined efforts this morning to win back part of the ground lost to the French east of Belloy-en-Santerre, and thus have Barleux from envelopment, but nowhere could they break through.

In the Champagne, in the Argonne and on the Verdun front the artillery battle was renewed with vigor.

Official Statements on Fight in West

Paris, Oct. 17.—The War Office communication to-night says:

On the whole Somme front there was a bombardment by both sides to-day, which sometimes reached great violence. East of Belloy-en-Santerre the enemy launched two fresh attacks, which like the preceding ones, were completely repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

The afternoon statement follows: North of the Somme we occupied a new group of houses in Sailly-Saillies. The enemy this morning made a violent counter attack and succeeded in capturing a portion of our front line. An immediate counter attack entirely drove him out. The number of prisoners taken to-day was ninety. We captured two machine guns. South of our counter attack on our positions east of Berny-en-Santerre was broken by our fire.

London, Oct. 17.—The official communication to-night says:

To-day we have bombarded enemy positions in the neighborhood of Neuville, St. Vaast, Wytschaete and north-east of Ypres. South of the Ancre there was considerable artillery activity on both sides.

The day report says:

Enemy trenches were entered by us west of Serre (north of the Ancre River).

Berlin, Oct. 17.—To-day's official report says:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: Our positions on both sides of the Somme were under heavy enemy artillery fire throughout the entire day, which we vigorously repelled. Our position on the right bank of the Somme, in the direction of the fire against enemy batteries.

Attacks took place in the evening north of the river against the line between Guendecourt and Sailly in a southerly direction and against our positions north of Frennes and Mazancourt (south of the Somme). Near Guendecourt the attacks broke down under our certain fire. Near Sailly and Frennes they failed in hand-to-hand fighting, which is still proceeding around small portions of trenches.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: In the Champagne a French attack north of Le Meunil was repulsed. In the Verdun region the artillery duel was lively at places.

BRITISH AWAIT RULING ON U-53

Continued from page 1

United States government would regard as an unfriendly act the lowering of a belligerent vessel near the American coast in the track of commerce to American ports with intent to intercept enemy merchantmen.

"In reply to these various requests," continued Viscount Grey, "we asked to be informed on what ground the claim was made that belligerent operations which were legitimate in one part of the high seas were illegitimate in another, admitting that the British ships were not accused of exceeding their strict legal rights under international law and that the complaints made by the United States government were not based on any actual legality, but on the principle of international law, British warships were entitled to operate freely anywhere outside of territorial waters, and the United States had not based their request to us on international law, but on the ground of courtesy and friendliness, and the answerance it would cause if vessels were

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